The Bombay Gazette,

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No. 5,251, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired through-out the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1488 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 21st April. —The fine A. 1., Clyde Built Clipper Ship ROB ROY, 822 Tons Register, JAMES BRIDIE, Commander. This favorite vessel has splendid accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Bridie on board, or to

DADY SORABJEE DUBASH & Co.
Oak Lane, Fort.

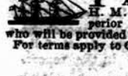
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY. The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. SHARCOTT, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding. For terms apply to Captain SHARCOTT, on board or to,

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR SALE.



THE A 1 Ship MONICA, 1194 Tons now lying in Bombay Harbour. For full particulars apply to Captain WILL on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1862.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.—The Steamer ARMENIAN arrived from Hongkong. For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

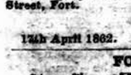
FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on MONDAY the 28th April, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

17th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.



FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASSON, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

14th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAWSON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 11 A. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 16th April 1862.

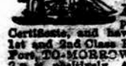
FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, F. WARNE in charge, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

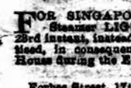


THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, GOOZAM ARMER, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM & KARAPARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.—The Steamer LIGHTENING will be cleared on the 23rd instant, instead of the 15th as previously advertised, in consequence of the closing of the Custom House during the Easter Holidays.

DAVID SASSON & Co.

Forbes Street, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Agra*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense.

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Bintang*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain McKEMMON will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the ship's side.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Agent.

Bombay, 14th April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Christophe Colomb*, Captain Bally, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Bally will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's side.

VOLKART, BROTHERS.
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per ship *Clara*, Barrow, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Barrow will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

16th April 1862.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment, Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 29th April at noon.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, 16th April 1862.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

LOST, A TIN PAPER BOX, belonging to MR. FRANJEEVUNDASS TOOLSEYDASS, *alias* FUTOOBHAEE, from the coach-box of his Shigram while standing in the compound of the Secretariat, this afternoon. Any person taking it to the said Franjeevundass Toolseydass, *alias* Futtoobhaee, at his residence on the Kalbadevee Road, will be handsomely rewarded by him.

14th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Interest of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, lately acting in Bombay as partner in the firm COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S SONS, ceases in that firm from this date; and that the firm will not hold itself responsible for any debts henceforth incurred by the aforesaid FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

T. WILLIAMSON,

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.—Hair Cut at the Shop.....Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ..... ,, 2

A Supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand.

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.

Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.

Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, warranted to cure the Asthma in 15 days at furthest, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.

Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

C. STEPHEN & SONS.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Babooda Tank Road, Mazagon.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION.

AN ELEGANT ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTING BOOK to match, Magenta Morocco, blind tooled ..... Rs. 45
THE SAME, Emerald green Morocco, tooled in gold 50
THE SAME, Sage Morocco, tooled in ultramarine and gold 50
ALBUMS, large 4to, very elegantly tooled in ultramarine and gold, green Morocco 35
DITTO Ditto buff Morocco 35
DITTO Ditto Claret Morocco 35
LADY'S DRESSING CASES, 11 and 12 inches beautifully polished Coramandel wood, completely fitted with plated and cut glass furniture..... Rs. 100 and 115
LADY'S WORK BOXES, either in Coramandel or Walnut wood, fitted with steel and pearl furniture, lined velvet and silk..... Rs. 45 and 55
ALLEN'S UNRIVALLED TRAVELLING DESKS, beautifully furnished and completely fitted with writing materials and having protecting leather cover, 2 sizes ..... Rs. 115 and 125
DE LA RUE'S STUDENT'S TRAVELLING WRITING CASES, letter size, Russia leather fitted 32
THE SAME, note size 31
SMALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS 9
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUM crimson Morocco gilt leaves, bars and fastenings, and containing the following Historical Portraits..... 35
Madame La Vallière, Comtesse Dubarry, Madame de Montespan, Duchesse de Chateaurioux, Duchesse de Maine, Madame de Maintenon, Duchesse de Angouleme, Princesse de Lamballe Jeanne d'Arc, Marie de l'Orme, Elizabeth d'Autriche, Diane de Poitiers, Gabrielle d'Istace.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUM, crimson Morocco, gilt rims, leaves and clasps and containing the following Portraits..... 34
Prince of Albert (robed), Louis Napoleon Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Clarendon, Lord Cowley, The Earl of Zetland, Lord Campbell, Duke of Argyll, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. D'Israeli, Count de Morny, Duke de Malakoff.....
TABLE INKSTANDS, double glasses, bronze hinged caps.....Rs. 20, 25, 28 32
TABLE INKSTANDS, single large ink with gilt or bronzed lions and rings, ... Rs. 22-8. 28
LADY'S TUTENEE CASE, 3 Scissors, Knife, Pencil Case, Tweezers, stiletto, button hook, corkscrew, crochet hook and receptacle for sundries 32
DITTO, containing crochet hook, knitting needles, file, corkscrew, button hook, and thimble, receptacle for sundries 12
DITTO, a small case containing scissors, knife, bodkin, pencil and thimble 12
LADY'S COMPANIONS, in ivory, with silver gilt fitting ..... Rs. 65, 75 85

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Bass's Marstett's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co's Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Rum and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curaçoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS. Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Mixed and Chopees.
Gillman's Sauces generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'S STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled. Extra fine large Amatead.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memorandum and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenised Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarinet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Reed Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Humfrey and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders for making Clothing for Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops on the Establishment of this Presidency will be received at the Clothing Agent's Office, Belvidere, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 26th instant. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. (Sunday excepted.)

G. A. LECKIE, Major.
Army Clothing Agent.

Bombay, 14th April 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application has been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Ecclesiastical Side for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MR. MANOEL DE SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, to be granted to APPENTO DOMINGOS DE SOUZA, FRANCISCO, FERNANDES, and IGNATIO FRANCISCO DE SOUZA, the Executors mentioned in the said Will.

Dated this seventh day of April 1862.

BICKERSTETH & CLEVLAND,
Applicant's Proctors.

FOR SALE,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer bottled by Blythe Brothers.

AUSHERNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

HENNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.
Fleur de Sillery—Jacquesson and Fils	30 p. doz. quarts.
Cliquot	35 ,,

CLARET.

St. Estephe—H. Hernozant	16	,,
St. Julien do.	20	,,
Leoville do.	22	,,
Fine Claret Augt. Meller and Co.	16	,,

RHENISH WINES.

	p. dz.	pints.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	35	Rs. 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Sparkling Hock 1st do.	35	,, 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Rudésheimär 1857	25	
Hochheimer 1857	28	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

MESSRS. SLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. SLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases ...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black ,, ...	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ...	29
Amontillado, Red ,, ...	32
Port Black ,, ...	28
Do. Pints ,, ...	15
Claret Blue ,, ...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,, ...	36
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ,, ...	36
Champagne, Sparkling ,, ...	36
Do. do. 1st quality ,, ...	42
Sauterne ,, ...	30
Moselle ,, ...	36
Do. Sparkling ,, ...	36
Rhenish ,, ...	30
Pale Brandy ,, ...	36
Do. Do. very fine ,, ...	42
Gin, Old Tom ,, ...	18
Geneva, ,, ...15 Flasks	32
Cherry Brandy, finest ,, ...	36
Do. do. Pints ,, ...	16

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.			
White do.	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality.....A. DePaul.....	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. .....A. DePaul.....	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. .....J. C. Morisset.....	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. do.	Pints	,,	,, 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }		per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do.			
GRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co., do.		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30

SPIRITS—

Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do. ....Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica.....	,,	,, 30
Gin—Old Tom.....Booth, London.....		,,	,,
Do.	Hollands in cases.....	,,	,,
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Stubbie ...	,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, last to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KIRKEE, AND KOLABA.

WANTED.

A HOUSE at Matheran with immediate possession, suitable for a Family. Rent no object. Apply to "L." at *Gazette Office*.

TO LET.

A LARGE GODOWN, from the 1st proximo, well ventilated and situated in Bora Bazaar Street. Apply to

Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SONS.
29, Apollo Street.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN APOLLO STREET, suitable for the Office of a Barrister or a Merchant. Apply to "H. C.," at this Office.

TO LET.

A FINE Airy, Comfortable Upper-Room BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to

EDULJEE CURSETJEE MADON.
Borah Bazar Street Fort.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW, close to Messrs. Herbert and Co., lately occupied by Mr. R. T. Crossley. For particulars, apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1ST PROXIMO, An extensively commodious upper roomed House, with or without furniture, for six months or more, situated on the Parell road, Byculla, adjacent to the Byculla Church, and Railway Station. Apply to Heerajee Manockjee at SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water, apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

TO LET.

FOR one or two months, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in the Grant Buildings. Apply to "A. F. H." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars, of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

LARGE AND AIRY BUNGALOWS, &c. To be Let as follows:—

3 Bungalows in Byculla—One of which is near the Jewish Church, commanding an excellent view of Breach Candy—one in Belliasis Road, and another a quite new near Mrs. Lake's.

3 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, two in Middle Colaba, one in Lower Colaba.

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also six houses and two shops in the Fort.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Gyllotined Cutting Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.
Below Table Rock.
Terapin Tower Niagara
Horse Shoe Falls do.
Suspension Bridge.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.
Ice Bridge.
Rapids from Lunar Island.
On Lunar Island.
Lunar Island Scenery.
American Falls.
Point View Summer.
Ship *Canada* at Sea.
Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.
From Lunar Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.
From Point View.
From Tarapin Tower.
Lunar Island Bridge.
Table Rock from the Falls
Underneath Goat Island.
Below Table Rock.
Table Rock and Falls.
Horse Shoe Falls.
Tarapin Tower.
Niagara Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Important Historical Works.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. Two Vols. Demy 8vo. Rs. 20.

"Two volumes which reflect credit on the patience, research industry and learning of the author. The story of the Four Conquests has never been narrated more lucidly or less drily. Mr. St. John has done his work well and honestly."—*Athenæum.*

"The familiar story is worth reading again in Mr. St. John's vigorous and precise style."—*Examiner.*

THE HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, from the fall of Constantinople, A. D. 1453 to the War in the Crimea 1857. By T. H. DYER, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth. Rs. 22-8.

"The best summary of the period extant."

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "SALSETTE."

MEN of the Time: a Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Living Characters (including Women.) By E. Walford, M.A. ... ...Rs. 8 0
Poetical Works of Samuel Rogers, Illustrated. 2 12
Caleb Stukely. By S. Phillips. Illustrated ... 1 8
Tales of the Crusaders. By the Author of "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman" 2 4
Vol. 2 Ditto Recollections of the Lakes. Illustrated 2 4
28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited, will be held at the Office of the said Company, on FRIDAY the 25th day of April Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of JAMES NICOL FLEMING and JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquires, proceeding to Europe.

W. NICOL & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT AND SERENADERS.

MR. McKINLAY AND COMPANY who have just arrived here from Australia, *viz* Madras, will shortly give a series of Musical Entertainments. Programmes will be published and due notice given of the day on which the first performance will come off.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th April, a Grand Hippodromatic Spectacle, under the Patronage of the Hon'ble Jugunath Sunkersett, on which occasion the Children of the Hon'ble Jugunath Sunkersett's School will attend. Early application for reserved Seats should be made, as there is a very limited number to be disposed of.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes ..... Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats ..... ,, 3
Amphitheatre ..... ,, 2
Gallery ..... ,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN
AND
MR. H. P. GRATTAN,

MONDAY the 21st April 1862, *under the especial patronage* of the Hon'ble W. E. FRERE, when will be produced Bulwer's Play of the

Lady of Lyons.

Claude Melnotte.....MR. H. P. GRATTAN.
Pauline Deschappelles.....MISS E. GRATTAN.

Other Characters by the Company.

Dress Circle, 5 Rupees; Stalls, 3 Rupees; Upper Circle, 2 Rupees; Pit, 1 Rupee.

N. B.—Every arrangement will be made to insure the respectability of the establishment.

Tickets may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

A PATENT SLIP with all its appurtenances as it lies at the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Store Room, at Colaba.

A pair of Marine Engines of 24 Horse power, with spare gear, well adapted for steamers in the Surat Line, lying as above.

For particulars apply to the Manager Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, Fort.

L. C. DEMENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

BEST MANILLA MADE ROPE OF SIZES.

Apply to

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA,
Forbes Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

A FINE PORTRAIT of SIR BARTLE FRERE, painted by *Phillips*, engraved by *Cousins*.

Proofs before Letters.....Rs. 64 0
Proofs after Letters ..... ,, 32 0
Prints ..... ,, 16 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANO FORTE by *Broadwood and Sons*. The Instrument is nearly new and will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner being about to leave the Presidency. For particulars apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires Wilton and Fleischer; amongst them will be found some capital backs, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of boys well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
DR. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAILES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

☞ Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kampt

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 18th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09 16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 011/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	101½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	69 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	29
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	13 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India ...	150	2½ do.	1 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 5 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.3	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,000	13	Rs. 3,500 do.
Clonia Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company ...	3,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 350 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 200 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co...	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Turnolo Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36 ..... 95½
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... 95¼
,, Loan 1854-55 ..... 95½
New Five Per Cent. Loan 103
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 19-6
Bank of England Notes ..... Nominal
Spanish Dollars ..... ,, 230 Nominal
Carolus ..... ,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars ..... ,, 227 do.
Segnins Crowns ..... ,, 214½ do.
Five Franc Pieces ..... ,, 205
Bar Silver ..... ,, 106½
Gold Leaf ..... ,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

COTTON at Colaba :

	For candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 219 to 220
New Dholleras and Bhownagur	,, 196 to 200
New Oomrawuttee	,, 193 to 194
New Comptas	,, 193 to 194
New Dharwar Bourneal	,, 206 to 207
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 185 to 186
New Veravul	,, 189 to 190
Chandeish	,, 172 to 175
New Pondichee	,, 192 to 193
New Accotie	,, 204 to 205
New Mangalore	,, 192 to 193
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 217 to 218
Dholleras and Bhownagur (Do.)	,, 198 to 200
Oomrawuttee .....(April and May)	,, None.
Veravole ..... Do.	,, 187 to 188
Dharwar Bourneal ..... May	,, 200 to 201
Mangalore	,, 189 to 190
Pondicherry	,, 190 to 191
Coompta	,, 190 to 191

OPIUM—Value, Rs. 1370.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 5-12 to 5-12½ ans per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... 6-10 to 6-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... 32 to 33
Do. ..... 27 to 28
Nigger ..... 26 to 27

PRICES CURRENT (APRIL 17th, 1862.)

Cutch	92
Gambier	40
Sticklac	8[illegible]
Shellac	[illegible]
Red Sanders	[illegible]
Camphire	[illegible]
Cardamums, Malabar	[illegible]
Do. Ceylon	[illegible]
Cassia Lignea	[illegible]
Cassia Buds	[illegible]
Coculus Indicus	[illegible]
Myrabolams	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Mace	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper, Black	[illegible]
Do. White	[illegible]
Ginger, dry	[illegible]
Do. green	[illegible]
Turmeric	[illegible]
Aloes, Socotrine	[illegible]
Do. Hepatic	[illegible]
Do. Cabaline	[illegible]
Gum Arabic	[illegible]
Do. Myrrh	[illegible]
Do. Olibanum	[illegible]
Do. Assafœtida	[illegible]
Do. Ammoniac	[illegible]
Do. Kino	[illegible]
Do. Gamboge	[illegible]
Do. Dragon's Blood	[illegible]
Do. Benjamin	[illegible]
Do. Tragacanth	[illegible]
Do. Catechu	[illegible]
Do. Senna	[illegible]
Do. Scammony	[illegible]
Do. Colocynth	[illegible]
Do. Rhubarb	[illegible]
Do. Ipecacuanha	[illegible]
Do. Jalap	[illegible]
Do. Sarsaparilla	[illegible]
Do. Cubebs	[illegible]
Do. Castor Oil	[illegible]
Do. Croton Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cocoa Nut Oil	[illegible]
Do. Olive Oil	[illegible]
Do. Almond Oil	[illegible]
Do. Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Rose Oil	[illegible]
Do. Peppermint Oil	[illegible]
Do. Lavender Oil	[illegible]
Do. Aniseed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cajeput Oil	[illegible]
Do. Sandal Wood Oil	[illegible]
Do. Citronella Oil	[illegible]
Do. Lemon Grass Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cinnamon Oil	[illegible]
Do. Clove Oil	[illegible]
Do. Nutmeg Oil	[illegible]
Do. Mace Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cassia Oil	[illegible]
Do. Camphire Oil	[illegible]
Do. Ginger Oil	[illegible]
Do. Turmeric Oil	[illegible]
Do. Black Pepper Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cardamum Oil	[illegible]
Do. Nux Vomica Oil	[illegible]
Do. Croton Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Ajowan Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cummin Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Dill Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Fennel Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Coriander Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Caraway Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Nigella Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Celery Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Anise Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Mustard Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Rape Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Poppy Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Hemp Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Tobacco Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Castor Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cocoa Nut Oil	[illegible]
Do. Olive Oil	[illegible]
Do. Almond Oil	[illegible]
Do. Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Rose Oil	[illegible]
Do. Peppermint Oil	[illegible]
Do. Lavender Oil	[illegible]
Do. Aniseed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cajeput Oil	[illegible]
Do. Sandal Wood Oil	[illegible]
Do. Citronella Oil	[illegible]
Do. Lemon Grass Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cinnamon Oil	[illegible]
Do. Clove Oil	[illegible]
Do. Nutmeg Oil	[illegible]
Do. Mace Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cassia Oil	[illegible]
Do. Camphire Oil	[illegible]
Do. Ginger Oil	[illegible]
Do. Turmeric Oil	[illegible]
Do. Black Pepper Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cardamum Oil	[illegible]
Do. Nux Vomica Oil	[illegible]
Do. Croton Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Ajowan Oil	[illegible]
Do. Cummin Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Dill Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Fennel Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Coriander Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Caraway Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Nigella Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Celery Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Anise Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Mustard Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Rape Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Poppy Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Hemp Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Tobacco Seed Oil	[illegible]
Do. Castor Seed Oil	[illegible]

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for saf custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 17	Camperdown	Hanston	Liverpool 28 Dec.
	Glenalva	Muir	Liverpool 4 Dec.
	Felix (s)	Peddicombe..	Suez 16 April.
	Mary Shepherd	Budge	London 29 Nov.
	Nell Gwyn	Henny	Liverpool 24 Dec.
	Dalkeith	Plucker	Liverpool 23 Nov.
	Burlington	Homes	London 11 Dec.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Camperdown*, from Liverpool.—On the 14th March spoke the ship *Levant*, for Bombay. On the 16th April, spoke the ship *Mary Shepherd*, bound to Bombay.

Per ship *Nell Gwyn*, from Liverpool.—Spoke the ship *City Ottawa*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, ship *Sydney* from Mauritius to Galle and ship *Burington* from London to Bombay.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
April 17	Thorn Hill	Cunningham..	Liverpool.
	Queen Glendining ...	Glendining ...	Liverpool.
	Coringa (s)	Gray	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Mary Shepherd*, from London.—Lieut. and Mrs. Bear; Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, and five children; Mrs. Richardson, and five children; Mrs. and Miss McDonald, and child.

Per ship *Dalkeith*, from Liverpool.—Mr. W. N. B. Cullin.

Per ship *Burlington*, from London.—Mr. Neill.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—17 natives.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Raphael*, J. B. Souchow, bound to Marseilles via Aden, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Aradoon Apear*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Argonaut*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Lady Canning*.—400 barrels Saltpetre, 17 cases Telegraph Stores, 941 bales Jute, 259 bags Sugar, 464 bales Gunnies, 7,148 bags Rice, 76 packages Tobacco, 5 cases Seal Lacks, 1 bundle Wearing Apparels.

From Mauritius.

Ship *Goa*.—172 Tons Coals.

From Sunderland.

Ship *Gloriana*.—1,023 piece Deal Timbers, 79 bales Gunnies, 509 tons Coals.

From Gothemburg.

Ship *Thetis*.—10,605 bars Iron.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 17th April 1862.

For London.

Claudia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.

Queen Glendowrs.—Loose Coir Yarn, 29 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 10 packages Tallow, 42 cwt., Jumail Cala.

Ramillies.—170 bales Cotton, 355 cwt., Goculdass Calliandas and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Virjee Juvaresh and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 1,700 cwt., Nurse Ressowjee.

Rob Roy.—1 case Lamps, Hajee Ramioola Salamon; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Teruthdass Lillaram.

Pride of the Ocean.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Lobelia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

War Spirit.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Grey and Co.

Brunelle.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Permanund Purbhoodass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass.

Derigo.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Lallchund Wootumchund.

Morning Star.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Currumchund Premchund; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee.

Beethworth.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Panjee Dewjee; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Kesowjee Wargjee.

Chickasaw.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., 27 bales Cotton, 94½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Assaria; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Megjee Luchroo and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Pancha Teza.

James Russel.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Dirom Hunter and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cullianjee Petambar; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Valloo Jairoz.

Bosphorus.—4,000 small bags Linseed, 2,000 cwt., Killich Nixon and Co.

Grace Darling.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Algiers.—322 packages Nux Vomica, 161 cwt., Moroobа Bhimjee; 250 bales Hemp, 200 cwt., Courjee Preamjee.

Bencoolen.—125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bhanjee Moraljee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Yusunjee Jewraz; 95 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

Margaret.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Shapoorjee Sorabjee.

America.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Vesseramjee Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Erany; 250 bundles Linseed, 125 cwt.; 250 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 125 cwt., Jairam Visram

Mary.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Khandapa Goolway.

Anna Dorathea.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt. Buldave Sewchund.

Africa.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Thackersy Somchund.

Tivoli.—900 packages Linseed, 850 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Agenoria.—4 cases Wine, 12 dozens, Grey and Co.

Maha Ranee.—200 bags Linseed, 290 cwt., Pecamber Narion; 115 bales Cotton 402½ cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass.

Chance.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Tarrachund Sobagchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nursy Gopaljee.

Bromly Moore.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt. Morarjee Poonja; 110 bales Cotton, 835 cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Lilladhur Vussonjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., D. Byramjee & Co.; 220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Yarratilda.—1,300 dholls Coir Yarn, 80 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co.

Adriatic.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee Dorabjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Leckie and Co.; 1 half bale Wool, 1½ cwt., Vullubdass Jairam.

Argonant.—1,680 packages Wet Dates, 1,800 cwt., Ally Mahomed Ebrahim.

Tonognoops.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Goda Nanjee

Edward Percy.—255 bales Cotton, 892½ Khatow Khimjee; 200 bal s Cotton, 650 cwt., George S. King and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Rock City.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Jane Blythe.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

South Carolina.—320 bags Galls, 400 cwt., Sobhagchund Hurrowchund.

Belooochee.—500 bales Cotton, 1,720 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

British Lion.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., F. Chambers.

Admiral.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmeechund Nursidass Sons; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Wookerdo Khetsey; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., 100 bags Mustard Seed, 150 cwt., Vusonjee Naron.

General Simpson.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

For Havre.

Pescatore.—95 bags Black Pepper, 110 cwt. 1 c. 2 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.; 100 bags Coffee, 116 cwt. 8 lbs., F. Mialhe and Co.

Fuego.—250 packages Groundnuts, 125 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

For Bordeaux.

Colporteur.—200 bags Coffee, 300 cwt., George S. King and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lightning*.—20½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khanmahmud Hubibbhoy; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bomonjee Framjee Cama; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. 18 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 45 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee Mehta; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motesha; 1 case Country Handkerchiefs, 62 corzes, Dadabhoy Manockjee; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 8 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, D. Poonjabhoy.

Steamer *Aratoon Apear*.—50 Bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nenay Curumjay.

For Singapore.

Bombay Merchant.—125 packages Cloves, 154½ cwt., Hassum Balloo.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1366 China (s) Carting.
1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
1000 Pottinger, R. Wilkinson.
963 Salsette, Burne.
200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR

FOR LONDON.

Ercelsior, Sanderson.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Versaw, Lepelc.
Moshesh, Vidal.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Walsoken, Bulwan.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sarah and Ann, Lindsay.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

16th April.—Captain J. D. Williams, 28th Regt. N. I., from medical certificate, from England.
Do.—Ensign G. T. Coulson, Infantry, to join, from England.
Do.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Collins, 6th Dragoons, to join, from England.
17th Do.—Staff Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen, Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Do.—Brigadier J. Liddell, C.B., Commanding Bombay Garrison, on duty, from Khandalla.
Do.—Captain Hodgson, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Do.—Lieut. Sangster, 4th Rifles, on duty, from ——
Do.—Captain T. Leith, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mahableshwar.
Do.—Lieut. C. Rooke, the Royals, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Do.—Lieut. Bloomfields, the Royals, on leave, from ——
Do.—Lieut. R. P. Welsh, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.

17th April.—Captain Lambert, 101st Regiment, on duty, to Khandalla.
Do.—Cornet F. Wise, 6th Dragoons, to join, to Mhow.
Do.—Cornet Player, 6th Dragoons, to join, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 17th April 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Assistant Surgeon Dymock, General duty, Presidency Division, is at the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, E. D., and H. M. directed to do duty at the European General Hospital as a temporary measure.

2. A Board composed as under will assemble at the office of this Brigade Major of the Garrison, on Saturday next, at 11 A. M., to verify and record the services, character and causes of discharge of Serjeant P. Orr, of the unattached list :—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Collings, 33rd Regiment.
Members.—One Subaltern, from 18th Regt. N. I., and one Subaltern, from 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

3. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble on Saturday next, at 11 A. M., at the Mess-room, 18th Regiment, to determine the amount of compensation to which Lieut. Wilson, Marine Battalion, is entitled for loss sustained by fire, on the 5th ultimo :—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Petrie, R. H. Artillery.
Members.—One Subaltern from 33rd Regiment, and the Quarter Master, 18th Regiment.

4. Lieut. Wright, attached to 18th Regiment, has been granted leave of absence from 19th instant to 8th proximo.

Bombay, Friday, 18th April 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 13rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1862.

No. 256.—Serjeants Lockley, Hallums, and Bell of the Bombay Police Force, are promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductors.

No. 257.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 19th October 1861, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861 :—

Lieut. William Melville Lane, late 29th Regt. N. I., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat.

No. 258.—The following notification issued from the Political Department under date the 9th instant, is republished :—

"The services of Lieutenant J. S. D. Bolton, late 3rd in Command of the Sawant Wares Local Corps, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in chief.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1862.

No. 259.—Ensign J. Becke attached to H. M.'s 8th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 260.—Assistant Surgeon E. D. Creagh, by Civil Surgeon, Rutnagherry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 261.—Assistant Surgeon R. James has been permitted to resign the Civil Surgeoncy at Dhoolia, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 262.—The following Officer Cadet of the Season 1847, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the date specified opposite his name :—

Lieut. Percival Hodgson, 22nd Regt. N. I., 10th April 1862.

No. 263.—The promotion of Surgeon Lodwick in G. G. O. 218, dated 26th ultimo, will have effect from the 13th April, 1862, instead of from the date therein mentioned.

No. 265.—Assistant Surgeon A. A. Mott, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, with permission, to proceed *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 266.—The appointment of Captain G. R. S. Burrows to the Staff Corps by G. O. dated 23rd October last, No. 371, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1862.

No. 268.—The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps constituted by Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, is appointed to the Bombay Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Captain William George Mainwaring, 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), Commandant Jacob's Rifles.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1862.

No. 269.—Colonel Commandant H. B. Turner, Corps of Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe under the New Regulations.

No. 270.—Captain J. E. Westropp, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, with effect from the date of departure of Captain Cahusac on furlough to Europe.

No. 271.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 1st March 1862.—By Lieut. Colonel Montgomery, appointing Serjeant J. D. Gayes, of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment of Foot, to act as Provost Serjeant at Ahmedabad.

No. 274.—The undermentioned Gentleman is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay 9th April 1862.

Infantry.

No. 734, Mr. William Bowman Seton.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th April 1862.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff.—Brigadier M. W. Smith, Commanding at Ahmednugur, for sixty days from date of departure on privilege leave. This extends the leave granted in G. O. C. No. 332 of the 26th ultimo.

Staff.—Major W. S. Hewett, Brigade Major Ahmedabad, for sixty days from date of departure.

1*st European Regiment Fusiliers*.—Lieut. J. D Vetrie, for sixty days from date of departure on privilege leave.

23*rd Regt. N. L. I.*—Captain J. Peyton, from 1st May to 31st October, to proceed to Belgaum on private affairs under the Old Furlough Regulations.

23*rd Regt. N. L. I.*—L

ments of Italy and France have one plan in view for the amicable settlement of the Romish question, but we doubt the statement. Even if the Emperor of France were disposed to propose any feasible plan, we doubt whether any amount of moral suasion will induce the Pope to accept of it. He seems determined to maintain his position till he is driven from it.

The only way, therefore, of bringing to a close the present state of things in Italy is for the French army to abandon Rome, and leave the king of Italy to settle the affairs of his own kingdom. We would ask in the language of a home contemporary, why if the Pope is infallible he does not at once put down Victor Emmanuel, and bring to nought the Kingdom of Italy?

"His afflictions emphatically falsify the round of his blasphemous pretensions, and prove him to have none either of the power or of the grace with which he wickedly claims to have been anointed as the vicegerent of God. The old test, once grievously misapplied by the malignant Jewish multitude, may in this case be used with perfect fairness and propriety. If Pio Nono really be what he himself and Papists everywhere represent, then "*let him save himself!*" preserving his temporal sway, and winning the loyalty of Roman citizens! Let him carry into effect those desires about the restoration of Papal supremacy, which daily engross his soul. Let the lifting up of his sacred sceptre, or the mere waving of his holy hand, instantaneously paralyze Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and Louis Napoleon, and cause Italian independence and unity to disappear from the Roman States like a dream or shadow; and then let him sit down with recovered serenity on his re-established and henceforth immoveable throne! Let him show that his Future does not wholly depend on the nod of a Napoleon, and that he can afford to hold in derision all the kings of the earth conspiring for his ejection from Rome. We dare say that some fond and foolish votaries of his believe that hitherto he has chosen to endure the evils brought upon him, in order that at some crisis, when the world thought his cause irretrievably ruined, he might start up, and make a striking manifestation of what he can do in the way of confirming his rights and prerogatives. Not a few Romanists may be imagining that the suffering lamb will soon be transformed into the victorious lion. Their confidence, however, will be lost if his adversities continue much longer. Why, then, should he postpone the vindication of the Papacy's honours? Nay, everything except his mere bishopric is in imminent danger; and he cannot now too quickly rush to the rescue."

AMONG the Legislative measures before the Supreme Council at Calcutta we observe a Bill proposed by Mr. Cecil Beadon "to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments." This is a very important measure, and one which should have been adopted long ago, for it is lamentable to see a Government professedly Christian having anything to do with the management of the religious institutions of this country. The Bill will not affect the Bombay Presidency, for though endowments to the extent of three and a quarter lacs of Rupees are annually made in the several Collectorates of this Presidency for the support of temples, mosques, shrines &c., the servants of Government are in no case agents in the disbursement of the sums paid. They disburse the money from the public treasury, it is true, just as they would disburse any other money due by the state, but they pay it either to committees composed of natives, not Government servants, or to other individuals connected with the temples or other religious institutions. The servants of Government in no way interfere with the details of the appropriation of the money after it leaves the Government treasury. The Bill before the Legislative Council is intended to relieve the Boards of Revenue and the local agents in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies of duties which embrace the superintendence of lands granted for the support of mosques or Hindoo temples and for other religious uses, the appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of such religious establishment, the repair and preservation of buildings connected therewith, and the appointment of trustees or managers thereof, or involve any connection with the management of such religious establishments. In the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" Mr. Beadon after declaring that it has long been the avowed policy of the Government of India to divest itself of all direct concern with the management of religious endowments, and that the obligations imposed on its officers by Law presented difficulties which have prevented the full accomplishment of this purpose, thus describes the circumstances under which the Bill is proposed and more fully explains the object in view. "The subject has given rise to much correspondence to which it is not necessary more particularly to advert. It may suffice to state that the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated the 16th July 1860, reviewing the more recent proceedings of the Government of India relative to the repeal of those provisions of the Bengal and Madras Codes, by which the general superintendence of the endowments for the support of mosques and temples is vested in the Revenue officers of Government, expressed an opinion that all that is requisite is an Act on the principle of Act No. X of 1840 in regard to the temple of Juggonath, repealing the existing enactments on the subject, and transferring the entire superintendence of the institutions to their respective trustees, provision being made for an appeal by suit in the ordinary way to the established Courts of Justice in all disputes relating to the appointment and succession to the management of Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions, and to the control and application of funds. Previous to this expression of opinion by the Secretary of State, a Bill had been brought into the Legislative Council early in 1860, simply repealing Regulation XIX of 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII of 1817 of the Madras Code, and reserving the jurisdiction now exercised, or which but for those Regulations might have been exercised by Courts of Justice, in enforcing the due execution or administration of any trust or endowment, and in securing the due appointment or succession to the management thereof. To this proposed measure, two objections have been made, first, that by the repeal of the Regulations above cited, the Government is relieved of all concern in the management not only of all religious endowments, but also of other trusts not of a religious character, which those regulations impose on it, and which it is not desirable that it should be relieved of; and second, that a sudden and abrupt relinquishment by Government of the guardianship of the property of religious and charitable endowments which it has so long managed on behalf of the public, without making due provision for their future management, would be unjust. Concurring in these objections I have endeavoured to frame this Bill, so as to carry out the object proposed by the Secretary of State, without interfering with the provisions of the existing law so far as they define the duty of Government and its officers in respect to public property not connected with religious endowments, and at the same time to provide for the due supervision of religious endowments which are now managed by the Government and its officers, but from which they will henceforth be disconnected." We have made this rather lengthy quotation as it so fully describes the reasons for the proposed enactment. We shall now briefly state the principal provisions of the Bill. After the passing of the Act, the Government are to determine in respect to each mosque, temple or religious establishment under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue, whether it be left to the management of the present trustees, managers or superintendents, and if Government shall so determine, the Board of Revenue or the local agents are to transfer to the managers or superintendents all land or other property belong to the temple or mosque now under the superintendence or in the possession of the Board or local agents, whose powers and responsibilities in respect to the religious institution and to all lands and other property so transferred shall cease. If the Government however determine that special provision shall be made for the superintendence of any religious establishment, it will once for all appoint for that purpose a committee of management, who are to be persons professing the religion for the purpose of which the establishment was founded or is now maintained, and in accordance, so far as can be ascertained, with the general wishes of these who are interested in the maintenance of such establishment. On the appointment of the committee of management the Board of Revenue or the local agents are to make the same transfer of lands and other property as is provided for in the other case when the management of the religious establishment is to remain with the present managers or superintendents. In cases in which lands have been granted for the support of establishments partly of a religious and partly of a secular character, or in which the endowments made for the support of an establishment are appropriated partly to religious and partly to secular uses, the Board of Revenue, before transferring to any trustees, managers or superintendents or to any committee of management appointed are to determine what portion of the land or other property shall remain under their own superintendence for application to secular uses and what portion shall be transferred to the superintendence of the managers or committees, and also what annual amount shall be charged on the lands or other property which may be so transferred, and made payable for secular uses. After the passing of the Act, it shall not be lawful for the Government nor for any officer of the Government to undertake or resume the superintendence of any lands or other property granted for the support of or otherwise belonging to any mosque, temple or other religious establishment, or to take any part in the management or appropiation of endowments made for the maintenance of any such establishment, or to nominate or appoint any trustees, managers or superintendents thereof, or to be in any way connected therewith. Such are the principal provisions of the Bill to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments—a Bill which, when passed into law, will happily tend to considerably lessen the present objectional connection of the Government with mosques, temples shrines and other religious institutions of this country.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE 17*th April* 6-50 A. M.

Steamer *Bengal* from Calcutta anchored at Galle yesterday at 6-50 A. M.

Steamer *Behar* sailed for Bombay from Galle on the 16th at 2-20 P. M.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 17*th April* 1862.

Government Paper Four per cent. eight to eight and quarter discount.

Five per cent. three and half to three and three quarters premium.

Five and half per cent. ten to ten and quarter premium.

Exchange on London First Class Credits two shillings and eleven-sixteenths to five-eighths.

Freights to London dead weight sixty-two shillings and six pence to sixty-five shilling.

Jute sixty-five to sixty-seven shillings and six pence.

Seed seventy shillings.

Grey Shirtings seven pounds forty inch five rupees two annas per piece.

Madapollams three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees four annas per piece.

Mule Twist number four, good second, five annas eight pie per morah.

Market for Twist firm.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, 16th April 1862.

Five and a half, nine premium.

Fives, three one-fourth premium.

Fours, eight discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-fourth penny.

Freight, nominal.

Interest on Loans eight per cent.

Money market easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees five to Rupees five one.

Number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle, Rupees three twelve.

LOCAL.

ACCORDING to our time-honoured custom, we shall give our establishment an entire holiday today; and consequently there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow. Any important intelligence that may transpire will, of course, be communicated to our subscribers in an extra.

ALL the public establishments, Banks, and Mercantile Offices, will be closed this day, tomorrow and on Monday, on account of the Easter Holidays.

IN consequence of the Easter Holidays; His Excellency the Governor's Band will not play on the Esplanade, on Saturday the 19th instant.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Eduljee Burjorjee Chenoy, Agent of the Nawab of Joonagur and of other Kattyawar Chiefs, died of cholera on the 15th instant, on board the steamer *Phlox*, on his way from Surat to Belawur.

WE have been informed that Sir Bartle Frere will preside as Chancellor at the Public Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees, which will be held in the large room of the Town Hall on Saturday the 26th instant, at 5 P. M.

MR. MCCOLLUM'S Troupe will give a grand performance tomorrow (Saturday) evening at the Circus, under the patronage of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett. Mr. McCollum has invited the pupils of the Juggonath Sunkersett School to attend free.

WE are exceedingly happy to learn from the last *Calcutta Government Gazette*, that our able and esteemed member of the Supreme Legislative Council has been appointed Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University *vice* the late Hon'ble Wm. Erskine. The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine will be in his right place in such a position, as he is a gentleman of Academic character.

MR. MCKINLAY and his band of musical performers who have arrived here from Australia via Madras, are about to regale Bombay with a series of musical concerts and Ethiopian serenading entertainments. The Madras journals speak very highly of the performances of Mr. McKinlay, whose *forte* lies in the comic line. In Australia also this Company gained a good reputation for vocal Music.

IT is more than probable that Mr. William Frere, the Bombay Civilian, will take the place of his brother in the Governor General's Council. The appointment was offered to Mr. Morehead of the Madras Executive, who has been twice acting Governor of that Presidency, but the state of his health precludes his acceptance of the office.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

THE dramatic performances of Mr. and Miss Grattan, advertised to take place on Monday are unavoidably postponed till the latter part of next week. The local assistants of these distinguished artistes are not yet *au fait* in their parts. Mr. and Miss Grattan have succeeded to their satisfaction in obtaining respectable and competent assistance; and when the performance takes place, it will be such in point of talent as has not been witnessed before in the higher walks of tragedy and comedy on the Bombay stage. Mr. and Miss Grattan enjoy a very high reputation in their profession; and they pledge themselves that every thing connected with their appearance in Bombay shall be conducted with the utmost propriety. They solicit the favor of an audience from the ladies and gentlemen of this community, both European and Native, and their best efforts will be put forth to require the favor.

WE do not notice much improvement in the health of the Town as yet. Cholera and fever still continue to be the prevailing epidemics. The mortuary returns of the past week shew the total number of deaths to be 307, against 294 of the week preceding. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	9
INDO EUROPEANS:	
Other diseases	0
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	46
Small-pox	5
Fevers	88
Other diseases	51
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	9
Fevers	40
Other diseases	38
PARSEES:	
Cholera	1
Fevers	4
Other diseases	8
NATIVE CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	4
Fevers	4
Other diseases	5
NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Fevers	0
Small-pox	0
Other diseases	3
UNKNOWN RACE:	
Various diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	8	42
Cholera	60	55
Measles	1	21
Fevers	130	152
Nervous system	10	11
Respiratory system	21	25
Alimentary	36	39
Cachexy	18	18

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

16*th April* 1862.

		In what watch.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	From 0 till 12 hours.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
Whence received.									
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta		Max.	11	45	P.	31	N. W. P.	
			Min.	...	...		...		
	Madras		Max.	12	11	P.	29	W. C.	
			Min.	7	56	P.	15	W. C.	
	Kurrachee		Max.	...	18	P.	24	N. W. C.	
			Min.	...	14	P.	18	N. W. C.	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta		Max.	9	19	P.	13	N. W. P.	
			Min.	...	39	P.	12	N. W. P.	
	Madras		Max.	...	...	P.	...		
			Min.	...	45	P.	...		
	Kurrachee		Max.	8	45	P.	26	N. W. C.	
			Min.	6	57	P.	18	N. W. C.	

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 16*th April* 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE BUGGY NUISANCE AGAIN.—*Wittoo Sewajee*, buggy driver No. 243, was summoned at the instance of Lieutenant J. Hibbert, for refusing to take a fare.

Lieutenant Hibbert 18th Regiment N. I. said.—On Friday last at about 6 o'clock in the evening the defendant refused to take a fare on the buggy stand at Bombay Green. I offered him eight annas for going to two shops in the Fort. He refused to take it, saying that his horse was tired.

Defendant, in defence, said.—That he did refuse to take the fare, because his horse was tired. His horse had just returned from Walkeshwur.

HIS WORSHIP fined the defendant *three rupees.*

Thursday, 17*th April* 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A DISCOMFITED PUNKHAWALLA.—*Mr. R. Hastings*, the Court keeper of the Supreme Court, appeared to answer a summons preferred against him by one Rama Balloo for assaulting him in the Court-house on the 5th instant. The complainant had been recently discharged from his situation as punkah-wallah through his having been complained of by Mr. Hastings for misconduct. The present charge against the defendant was that he (defendant) caught hold of complainant by the throat and inflicted several severe blows on his body; this occurred, according to complainant's statement, in a room in the Court-house. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the complainant, one of whom had been on duty a short time before brought before the Chief Justice for making a noise in the Court. It appared that the complainant, after his discharge from his situation had been sent for by the defendant, for the purpose of paying him the wages that were due to him. The complainant was not satisfied with the amount that was offered to him by Mr. Hastings and consequently refused to receive it. The defendant then left his room and went into the Court where the Chief Justice was sitting, the complainant followed him there, and demanded his wages, and in so doing made a good deal of noise. Whereupon Mr. Hastings ordered him to be quiet, but instead of doing so made more noise than he had done previously, the defendant having failed to keep him quiet was obliged to turn him out of Court, which he did with as little violence as was necessary to effect his purpose. When the punkahwallah was out of the sight of the Chief Justice he made considerably more noise than ever, on which he was brought by Mr. Hastings before the Chief Justice and charged with making a disturbance in the Court. His Lordship having enquired into the cause of the disturbance, threatened the complainant that if he again disturbed the Court he would commit him immediately to prison.

HIS WORSHIP said that he was of opinion that the defendant had not exceeded his duty in turning the complainant out of the Supreme Court, and that the evidence that had been produced in support of the charge of assault was not worthy of credit. His Worship had therefore come to the determination to dismiss the case.

Dismissed accordingly.

A FORGIVING HUSBAND.—A Mahomedan woman of the name of *Fatima* made an application to the senior Magistrate for his worship to make an order on her husband for maintenance; she accused him of having ill-treated her and that in consequence she had been compelled to leave him. She had been living with her mother for some time past and had not received anything from her husband during that time.

The husband who was in Court at the same time said that he had sent her money through the post office on two occasions. He added that his wife's mother had persuaded her daughter to leave him; and that when she left him she took away all her jewels and clothing. He was willing and anxious for his wife to return to him.

HIS WORSHIP asked the husband if he was willing at the present time to receive his wife back again; upon which the fond and loving husband replied that he was. The fair Fatima then informed his worship, that since she had been away from her husband she had been a courtezan and that she was, at the present moment, in a state of pregnancy. She was therefore desirous of putting the love of her injured lord to a still further test, by desiring to know whether, now that his wife was made aware of the sad position she was in, he was still willing that she should return to him. On this question being put to the husband by the worthy Magistrate he said that he was both anxious and desirous to receive her, notwithstanding her wrong doings. The frail fair one then said that she would only consent to return to her husband on promising to dismiss from his house two concubines whom he had been keeping in his main attempt to console himself for his lost love. His Worship observed that he could not interfere in the matter as he believed that the Mahomedan law permitted a man to keep as many concubines as he thought fit. The love stricken husband, however, appeared still anxious to obtain possession of the object of his first love and offered to provide a separate house for her if she would consent to return with him. The lady yet had her fears and doubts, in regard to the sincerity of her husband, and alleged that she was fearful that he would ill use her. His Worship said that if he was ever brought to his notice that the husband ill treated her he would punish him with all due severity, and would in addition, compel him to allow her a separate maintenance. His Worship told Fatima that it would now be her duty to shew her gratitude and love to her husband, as he had agreed to pardon and and condone her for her past deficiencies. The lady still hesitated, although she seemed impressed with contrition for the wrongs she had done her liege lord. She expressed her determination, in the event of her husband in anyway ill-using her to take poison or to cut her throat. His Worship rebuked her for making use of such a threat. Fatime then retired from the court with her truly model husband.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—*John Richards*, a seaman, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to desist from fighting on board the ship *Lamermuir* on Wednesday 16th instant.

Mr. George Moodie, chief mate of the above ship said.—The prisoner is an articled seaman belonging to the *Lamermuir*. On the 16th instant at about half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the prisoner was away from his work. The Boatswain, then brought him to it. Prisoner then said go to ——— I'll punch your head for you. I stepped in between them to quiet them, and desired the prisoner to drop that, and to turn to his work. Prisoner then struck at the Boatswain over my shoulder. The Boatswain is an old man. The second mate then came up and said that the Boatswain was an old man, and that he would stand his part. I desired the prisoner to desist. He struck the second mate, who struck him again.

James Miller, Boatswain said.—I am fifty-four years of age. The prisoner struck me and acted in the manner described by the second mate.

Prisoner, in defence said, that he was not aware that he struck the Boatswain.

John Ritson, seaman, said.—There was a skirmish between the Boatswain and the prisoner. He wanted to fight with the Boatswain. They were parted by the second mate who took the part of the Boatswain.

William Steuart, another seaman, said.—I did not see the prisoner try to strike the Boatswain. I cannot swear that he did not.

Thomas Glen said.—I did not see the commencement. I only saw the prisoner and the second mate fight.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for two weeks. To forfeit two days' pay and to be sent on board when he come out of prison.

LAW.

SUDDUR DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The following cases are set down for bearing in the Court of Suddur Dewance Adawlut on Monday the 21st April 1862.

Special Appeal No. 25 of 1860.—Dharwar—Purown Kom Goorapa *vs.* Mudewulapa bin Fakirapa.

Special Appeal No. 4345.—Dharwar—Ayapa Soonkud *vs.* Sugunbussapa.

Special Appeal No. 4346.—Dharwar—Yellapa bin Ningapa *vs.* Rachapa bin Balapa.

Special Appeal No. 4350.—Ahmednuggur—Bapoo wullud Balajee Koonbee *vs.* Baba wullud Bhaoo Guzrathi.

Special Appeal No. 4 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur—Sooratsing wullud Rajaramsing *vs.* Baba wullud Bhaoo Guzratti.

Special Appeal No. 5 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur—Vittoo wullud Kanhoo Malee *vs.* Baba wullud Bhaoo Guzratti.

Special Appeal No. 4351.—Dharwar—Bussapa bin Nagapo *vs.* Dadvirapa.

INDIAN.

POONA.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* beg to announce that they have secured the services of Mr. George Craig, of the Bombay Press, as Editor of their journal; and, as he has been connected with the Press of India for these last ten years, they venture to hope that he will be as successful in his new sphere of Journalism as he was in the old.

"SORABJEE JEHANGEERJEE,
Managing Proprietor,
Deccan Herald.

With reference to the above notice we beg to assure our constituents, and the public generally, that no exertion will be spared, on our part, to make the *Deccan Herald* what it ought to be—a first-class journal. Poona may now be considered the permanent head-quarters of the Bombay Army, and as it is also the seat of Government, for a considerable portion of the year, a more desirable situation for the Publication of a Service journal—into which the *Herald* is about to be converted—could not have been selected. It is, moreover, the intention of the proprietors to conduct the concern on such a liberal case that their newspaper, instead of being a mere Mofussil print, as it has hitherto been, will very shortly be in a position to enter the lists of competition with the leading journals of India in the discussion of military questions, it may be mentioned that we hope to exhibit such an acquaintance with the subject under review as may naturally be expected from attentive study and extensive experience—supported by the matured opinions of men who have made the profession of arms the study of their lives. In securing a number of our old contributors our object has, therefore, been not only to increase our influence, but to adopt the surrest means to render the position we propose to occupy not only powerful but permanent. In the meantime we may remark that we shall lose no opportunity of urging the claims of all ranks and it will be one of our first endeavours to promote the utilitarian fusion that is now in operation. No spirit of antagonism and no feeling of partizanship will be permitted to appear in these columns; all rancourous communications will be rigourously excluded, and the utmost vigilance will be exercised to prevent the publication of any bitter expressions, which are calculated to engender only feelings of irritation and exasperation. The interests of the Royal Army, the Indian Staff Corps and the old Indian Army will be each and all most scrupulously respected—our best energies being at the same time directed to the great work of assimilation, which has at length, it appears, engaged some degree of attention in the English Parliament. In uniting the Army and its Chiefs fully acquainted with each other's views and opinions we shall, simply, serve as a temporary bridge over a breach which must ultimately be closed by time; and as we are convinced that the three great military authorities in India, are earnest in their endeavours to redress every wrong, which may follow in the train of that most imperfectly understood scheme of amalgamation, we feel confident that our constituents, generally, will approve of the conciliatory line of policy, which it is our intention to pursue. We have now advanced too far to retreat, and when difficulties arise we must do our best to overcome them—reconciling ourselves to circumstances, which have been rendered inevitable by careless legislation.

To our friends of the Civil Service we can only offer the assurance that their interests will be as jealously watched as those of the Army: that all contemplated changes we have the most attentive consideration; and that no innovation, whether originating in the minds of local legislators or home administrators, will be entertained for a moment until it has passed through the slembic of the Press. We need not say how glad we shall be again to recognize the "bold Roman hands" which in days gone bye, not only lightened labour but lent to our columns that charm, which is said to be the exclusive property of variety.

The Uncovenanted Branch of the Service and the Public at large will ever find in the *Herald* a ready champion of right, and a zealous supporter of all measures calculated to promote either the welfare of the people, or the prosperity of the empire. While leaving the more intricate questions of commerce to be discussed, in detail, by our Presidency contemporaries, we shall take care that their leading features will receive at our hands a brief but explicit explanation.

Advertisers will find in the *Deccan Herald* a most popular medium for making the Services acquainted with their extensive resources: and as it is anticipated that the circulation of the paper will soon be equal to that of any journal in India, Mess-Agents, Shopkeepers and Tradesmen will find it to their advantage, to have an inventory of their merchandize brought under the immediate notice of those, upon whose custom their entire business may be said to depend.

At first starting we shall of course require a little time to "gather way"; but as soon as the "pace" is established our only request will be "a fair field and no favour." In conclusion we may observe, that as both the Press and the Public, in India, concede this privilege to strangers, we entertain the hope, that on this occasion, they will not grudge a hearty welcome to an old acquaintance.—*Deccan Herald, April* 16.

BENGAL.

WE understand that six thousand rupees have been offered as a reward for the apprehension of Mr. Denis Healy, the young man who is charged with having headed Mr. Morell's ryots, in their attack upon the villagers of Suralia. Mr. Healy, who did great service during the mutinies with the Volunteer Cavalry, and fought as well in the expedition to China, was staying we believe, with Mr. Morell about the time when the affray took place. Amateur fighting had been his occupation therefore, for years, and nothing was more natural than that he should wish to keep his hand in. As for the want of a sufficient motive to do battle at the head of the "happy and contented" ryots, whose condition Sir John Peter Grant praises so highly, the man who had willingly cut the throats of Chinese in a quarrel about a flag and a lorcha, was not likely to be very particular on that score. In the previous year, we believe the Suralia men were fought and got the better of the Arcadians of Morellgunge, so that it was only the return match which was played out in November last. If we could change the *venue* to Tipperary, and antedate the time by a score of years: call the affray a "faction fight," and let the story of it be told by Carleton or Lever, what an interesting picture of Irish life would be presented to public admiration! The whole business is full of situation and thrilling incidents. The attack, the wild surprise, the flight through the jungle, the encampment on the shores of the sounding sea, the sudden disappearance of Denis Healy, and the abandonment of the captives to starvation and tigers, followed by the sight of a canoe amidst thrilling shouts of "we're saved, we're saved!" and then the hateful return of the ex-volunteer, who extorts a hundred rupees from the benevolent boatman, and finally the return to Suralia of the wretched survivors, the lone mother shrieking, "give me back my child!" All this and a great deal more are at the service of the patient person who will peruse the reports to the Bengal government of the indefatigable Deputy Magistrate of Sessore, a gentleman who has done everything that could be thought of, except laying information against Mr. Morell, and catching Mr. Healy. Never were more zeal and energy displayed in denouncing wrong-doers, but we have heard of more success being achieved in the way of laying hold of them.—*Hurkaru, April* 8.

THE question of the Public Offices in Calcutta or in the Hills has been to a certain extent settled: the government having purchased from the Barwell family, the Writer's Buildings, for about seven and a half lakhs of rupees. This purchase has already created a movement; the present occupants of the building, merchants, traders, tailors, and others, having received warning to clear out; and the *exodus* will soon commence. This clearance made, the entire demolition of the Writer's Buildings will be commenced with, and the whole pile will be levelled with the ground. Upon the cleared space will be erected a line of buildings for public offices such as does not now exist in India, and the plan of which is a master-piece of architectural skill, brought to bear upon the difficulty of reconciling commodiousness and economy of space, with the requirements as regards ventilation and coolness of a tropical climate. The outlay that will be made upon the new public offices gives no prophecy of a removal of the seat of government to the hills.—*Englishman, April* 9.

WE announced a few days since the elevation of Messrs. W. S. Seton-Karr and Walter Morgan to the Bench of the new High Courts of Judicature. We made this announcement on the strength of information received by us from home by the last Mail. We are now given to understand, that at the time we gave publicity of these appointments they had not actually taken place; but that the two officers named, had their appointments confirmed to them yesterday, at a meeting of the Supreme Council. At the same time the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon was informed that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer on him the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal on the retirement of Sir John Peter Grant therefrom; and had also, as a mark of Her Majesty's sense of the value of his past services, created him a Companion of the Civil Order of the Bath. Mr. Beadon will thus enter on office a decorated man, and should his administration of the province under his charge be such as to meet with the approval of the Maharajah who reigns in Westminster Hotel; more unlikely things have happened than that on his resignation of the office now conferred upon him he should quit India as Sir Cecil Beadon.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

SIR BARTLE FRERE may shortly be expected at Madras on his way to the seat of his Government at Bombay.—*Times, April* 12.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is with extreme regret that we record the death of Lieutenant Colonel William Pitt Robbins, late of the 15th Native Infantry, and who, some few years ago, was selected by the Government to proceed to Australia, to purchase horses for the Cavalry. Colonel Robbins had a very large circle of acquaintances and friends in this country, who respected him for the many excellent qualities which he possessed. He was a thoroughly honest man, and just as brave as he was honest. It was Robbins, whom General Gilbert took with him, as his Aide-de-camp, when he went in pursuit of the Seiks, and, after a ride far more extraordinary than that of Dick Turpin on his Brown Bess, made the enemy lay down their swords, and thus put an end to the second campaign in the Punjab.

Colonel Robbins' connexion with the turf in this country is well known; and, to his credit and honour be it said, he was never guilty of any questionable transaction. He gambled—but never beyond his means, and on "settling days" always paid every shilling of the sums which he used to call his "honest losings." Colonel Robbins must have been nearly sixty years of age when he died, insomuch as the celebrated Statesman (Lord Chatham's son) was one of his godfathers. He was not a man of any mental power or ability: but whatever were his deficiencies in that respect, they, were, by kindly nature, more than compensated by the urbanity of his manners, his extreme good humour, and his unswerving integrity.—*Mofussilite, April* 11.

WE learn from Simla that His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose is quite enjoying the change, after his indefatigable knocking-about.

This reminds us, that there are one or two incidents connected with His Excellency's recent inspection of our North-West Frontier line, which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. We are in a position to state, that he was much pleased with the efficiency of the force under Brigadier General Chamberlain. To speak of Neville Chamberlain's efficiency, is to repeat an oft-told tale, but, to say that he satisfied *even* Sir Hugh, is no small merit. His Excellency was extremely pleased with the strategical distribution of all the arrangements made by General Chamberlain, to repel the incursions of the tribes, along the whole long line of frontier under his command. Sir Hugh has expressed his high opinion of the Brigadier.

There was a grand durbar at Bunnoo of all the Chiefs of Tribes, whom Colonel Taylor presented to the Commander-in-Chief. Amongst them was a little boy, the son of a chief, who had given proof of great devotion, in pursuing a tribe into the heart of the fastnesses in their mountains. It appears, this man had been reproved by the authorities for not preventing the incursions of some of the tribes. He expressed himself determined to show that it was not from conniving at them, and ordered his followers to enter the passes, telling them at the same time, that to follow the enemy into their own stronghold was certain death. Under these circumstances he requested those who were disinclined for *such* an enterprise to go back. Only three availed themselves of the permission. The rest went on, were soon surrounded by inaccessible crags, and died with and for, their chief. Chivalric devotion can go no further.

Sir Hugh Rose was much taken with the incident, by the son, of this heroic event. He ordered the boy's name to be enrolled for service in the Irregular Cavalry, when of proper age, as he had expressed a wish to serve. This was only one of many interesting incidents that occurred in the meeting between the rude mountain warriors of that romantic land, and the Military Chief of India.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 12.

PUNJAUB.

MR. A. A. ROBERTS, C. B., who left Lahore just a year ago for England, has been appoined Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, *vice* Mr. E. Thornton, C. B. who has retired from the service.—*Lahore Chronicle, April* 9.

AN exhibition of Jail Manufactures sent from the different prisons in the Punjaub will take place at the Lahore Central Jail *tomorrow* at 7 A. M., when prizes will be awarded for articles which display the greatest excellence or finish. By direction of the authorities, the public are invited to attend at the hour named.

We have seen musters of the silks made by the prisoners in the Mooltan jail under charge of Dr. Macintire, which are wonderful specimens of what untrained native convicts can be taught to produce with the most simple and rude machinery. The price of one rupee twelve annas per yard, for a stout serviceable silk that will wash, brings the fabric within the reach of all.

We see by reference to the Jail Report for 1860, that an income of upwards of half a lakh of rupees was realized in the year by the *profits* from the sale of prisoner made articles in the Punjaub after deducting all expenses, but the Inspector General adds that he will not be satisfied until double this sum be gained, when this is accomplished the jails may be said to be self-supporting.

One of the oldest and most efficient district officers in in the Punjab, who has since been promoted to a Commissionership in Oude, used to say he should not be satisfied till he saw his wife wearing a silk dress woven by convict fingers, and drinking tea grown by prisoners, out of a jail-made teapot! These three separate branches of manufacture have, we hear, now been accomplished at the Jails of Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, and Dhurmsalla. We can vouch for the excellency of the silk, having been favored with some of the specimens and shall be glad to try the tea and teapot to-morrow morning if the Superintendant will have his kettle ready.—*Id.*

SIND.

DAK ROBBERY.—The Banghy despatch of the 24th March from Robree for Mooltan was carried off by robbers on the 26th in the territory of the Nawab of Bhawulpore, and the camel-man in charge is reported killed. The despatch contained but three parcels, one of which was a pamphlet, the perusal of which will we hope elevate the minds of the fellow who carried it off. The other two parcels did not weigh more than 100 tolas, so that the plunder cannot have been much.—*Sindian, April* 9.

THE question laid before the meeting by Mr. S. Tyabjee was that as Inland Bills according to the Stamp Act (and according to the opinion of the Advocate General of Bombay upon the same) could not be drawn in sets, but sole of Exchange bearing full value of Stamps; and as a matter of course in business, it often occurs that Payees of Bills require *duplicates*, which should accordingly bear the equivalent Stamp in full as the *Originals*; it therefore is his opinion that the Payee who may apply for duplicates should bear the value of Stamps.

Thereupon considerable discussion took place amongst those present and the opinions were conflicting as to who should bear the value of Stamp on duplicates, the Drawer or the Payee, and it was unanimously agreed that the value of Stamps on duplicates of Inland Bills should be borne in equal proportion by the Drawer and the Payee.

Before dissolving the meeting a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Baker, Manager of the Agra Bank, for the kind loan of the Stamp Act with the opinion of the Advocate General of Bombay in the matter.

Mr. Shoojawooden Tyabjee was also thanked for the trouble he had taken for the interest of the whole of the Native Merchants.—*Id.*

ANDAMANS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* writing from Port Blair says—

"A short time ago some aborigines came to Viper Island and begged hard for some plantains. These were given them, and we tried hard to make them understand that they could get more by bringing baskets in exchange for them. After a few days another party came and were treated in the same manner, but to show that ingratitude is not, as the cynic would say, purely a civilised vice, they returned in the night and stole some more plantains. Soon after this some convicts were at work in the jungle when the Andamanese came up and began to steal their tools. The convicts very naturally resisted, upon which the savages shot arrows at them and wounded several. The convict guard, however, fired upon them and they ran away. In the evening they landed on Viper Island after dusk and began to steal plantains, but on a musket being fired they decamped. After some days another party of Andamanese carried off a wild pig which a Burmese was bringing to Atalanta Point, but some convicts who were near attacked them and recovered it. On this occasion the Andamanese did not shoot, but they made threatening gestures with their bows and arrows. On another occasion some men and women came to Viper Island, but as the men were armed they were ordered off. On this they threatened to shoot, but the women pushed the bows aside and began to beg. Some plantains were given to them and they went away. Another party landed at Viper Island on a subsequent occasion bringing bamboos with them as presents, which shows that they partly understood our request. Since this they have several times landed on Viper Island in the night, and fights have taken place between them and our Police Guards in which some of both sides have been killed and wounded. Those convicts who have run away and returned have lately represented the aborigines as treating them kindly after a preliminary plunder of all that was worth having, and this perhaps may lead to some further attempts at escape."

CABOOL.

CABOOL, 25*th March*.—"To-day the Ameer's camp changed ground from Numla to Gundoomuck. A durbar having been held at this place, Sirdars Mohamed Auzim Khan, Shere Allee Khan, and other Chiefs and Khans, attended to pay their respects to the Ameer. Aulejah Surbooland Khan, Ghulzee, with his nephew Ubdool Russool Khan, waited on the Ameer, and, after paying their dues, informed him, that five hundred matchlockmen under Ubdool Russool Khan, were drawn up outside for the Ameer's inspection, and that they were ready to march to Kandahar. A khilut was ordered to be brought and bestowed on Ubdool Russool Khan, who was directed to reach Cabool by forced marches. A letter was ordered to be written to the Governor of Cabool, directing him to pay five rupees, as travelling allowance, to each sepoy of Ubdool Russool Khan's, and to send them to Kandahar. Surb

could have been taken than the one the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel have adopted, in promoting public works such as these now alluded to, and thus bringing the Italian peoples into more frequent intercourse with one another, as well as with other nations. This is one of the most cheering signs of the prosperity of Italy, and it is evident that all will go well with a country, the Government of which shows itself so far in advance of many older established dynasties.

EDUCATION.

(From the Athenæum and Statesman, April 10.)

Exclusez les hommes à tout prix, is the earnest advice of the eminent Frenchman whom recent events have elevated into the character of a political prophet. That advice cannot be too often repeated, nor too forcibly advocated, for to this refuge of enlightenment must all established Governments fly for protection against the undue encroachments of Democracy. This is now pretty generally acknowledged. The old school which think that because a man must spend his life in holding the plough, or wielding the pickaxe, it is equally absurd and injurious to teach him to read and write; that the position of a peasant is incompatible with a knowledge of Geography, or the Rule of Three; that vulgar fractions are not fractions for the vulgar, and that the only history that should be taught the million is contained in the Books of Moses; this school consist now for the most part of irascible old gentlemen who are horrified by the excellence of their butler's caligraphy, and the partiality of their maid servants for reading the newspapers, and attribute, all the shortcomings of their domestics to these novel accomplishments.

In justice however to those old gentlemen, it must be admitted that they have some foundation for their complaints. A little learning is apt to beget insubordination, and to stimulate into a wholesome, though troublesome activity, the hitherto dormant faculties of its possessor. The lad who has soare into the region of decimals who has read of the different countries of the earth, and the different and strange races that inhabit them, is not likely to be content to live and die in his own village. This result of course has its inconveniences. The young clerk, overseer or servant, who you have reared from childhood with some trouble, and considerable expense, will most probably insist on starting to seek his fortune, just at the moment when his services are compensating you for your outlay. He will go to London or Manchester or America or Australia; places, of which a few years since he would scarcely have known the name. The young man's Master probably sees plainly enough, how much better it would be for him to follow his occupation steadily at home, and uses his influence and sometimes perhaps his authority, to induce him to do so. But the spirit of adventure once roused in the human breast, nothing but gratification will appease. The Master's stern advice, the father's kindly arguments, the mother's silent tears, are alike disregarded, and the youth plunges into the great vortex of the world, happily ignorant of his fate, and hopeful of his fortune.

Now all this is sufficiently annoying and occasionally distressing; for it is not always that the adventurer succeeds on a journey, that is at all times a perilous one. He may become irreligious or unthrifty, immoral or idle, or simply be unfortunate, and it and these mishaps are sometimes attributed wholly to the "Schooling" and the restless spirit of adventure that it created.

There can be no doubt that an increased spirit of independence has been generated amongst the English lower classes by the spread of education. That domestic servants sometimes know more than their masters; that they are often, very often incapable, of settled application, or of the antique attachment to a single family presumed to be the characteristic of their fathers; that their independence often degenerates into insolence, and that their demands are often enormously out of proportion to their deserts; these results may, we think, be traced more or less directly to the effects of increased education. Amongst the artizan classes, we might notice the tendency to combination, and strikes against their employers, and the spread of co-operative associations, and undertaking amongst themselves.

These remarks of course refer only to England, and are applicable to India only as proving what we should fairly expect in this country. In India speaking generally, it is the better classes that we are educating, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, that they become the better classes in virtue of their education. Amongst them, however, we need not search deeply, to see the same influences at work as exist at home. There is in fact no avioding this. It is in the nature of education to diminish the awe, with which man in a more unsophisticated state regards his superior; and to undermine those great class distinctions against which advancing civilization is continually warring. If we look abroad over the world, the whole tendency of events is in the same direction. In England a futile, because uncalled for, demand for the extension of the suffrage. In France and Italy the appeal to universal suffrage; in Germany the extension of Parliamentary Government; in Russia the freedom of the serfs; in India the resistance of the Bengal ryots to the Planters; the representative element in the Legislative Councils; and the increased employment of Natives in official capacities. All these events are so many *indices* pointing to that great maxim of DeTocqueville, *éclairez les hommes à tout prix*.

But it may be objected, and not unreasonably, that education does not appear to conduce to the moral improvement of man. To know more, it may be said, is certainly to be more, but not necessarily to be better. This is an appeal to experience, and we feel inclined to admit, some evidence in England notwithstanding, that the advantage of education has as yet to be proved by an *a priori* argument. It is possible that the knowledge of the laws of nature; of the beautiful arrangements of the visible universe; of the events in the past History of man; of the glorious fictions of men of genius; and of the best method of conveying and preserving all this knowledge; is it is rationally credible that this should be productive of either physical or moral evil to mankind? Or on the other hand, is there not a probability, amounting to certainty, that an insight into the method by which the Almighty preserves, and administers the universe, will lead us the more to revere its Creator, and conform to his laws; and that an acquaintance with the accumulated experience of ages, will induce us individually and collectively, to avoid those political errors, which the pages of History prove to have been so disastrous to our forefathers?

We have alluded above only to the religious, moral, and political effects of education. Of its material advantages it is unnecessary to speak, though it is to them that the advocates of education generally appeal in its support. Nor is this a low view to take of the subject. Moral and political advantages at least, follow material improvement. Prosperity in nations, is the mother of contentment and peace, and an increase of wealth is nearly always an increase of virtue.

It may appear that the advantages of education are now so fully admitted, that our remarks in support of it are superfluous, and that we are only fighting over again a battle already won. We think however that it is desirable to call attention occasionally to the subject. Educational enthusiasts on the one hand, expect and promise so much, that both themselves and the public are often disappointed; while on the other side, there are not wanting men of stationary ideas, who are ready enough to sneer at attempts, which it would require some hardihood openly to condemn. We not unfrequently hear the action of highly instructed Natives quoted as evidence against the advantages of education, and "young Bengal" treated to a sneer for his shortcomings,—we have scarcely yet arrived at having a "young Bombay," or a "young Madras,"—as if it were to be expected that education would work miracles in India, any more than in England. It would be well if natives who enjoy those advantages, would remember that they are not a conspicuous place amongst their fellows: that their conduct is a subject of comment before the public eye, and that by their deeds will the cause of native education be judged by many, both of their own countrymen and Europeans.

If however every Hindoo, whom we educated, became hereafter noted for immorality, it would not lessen our faith in the superiority of knowledge over ignorance. Those who have been long buried in darkness, a flood of sudden light will often dazzle and mislead; but when the mental sight becomes adjusted to their new condition; when the scales fall from their eyes, and they can gaze steadily on the strong and glorious prospect spread out before them; who doubts that they will diligently seek the true paths from which they have half unconsciously strayed? For after all the instincts of have their foundations fixed deeply in the hu truth of India, that we should by their ...ing the Natives supplying one to fill its place ...own religion without The simple elements of ... This is a double fallacy. ed to be bestowed little effect on ...mission here and, or attempt- tion of the ...on the masses have comparatively ...eir religious opinions. It is a prepara- ...ground for the reception of the seed, but the will have to be sown afterwards. Reading and writing are viewed by the Natives of India, as worth so many extra rupees per month, and consequently they are anxious to obtain these accomplishments for their children. But they do not look upon this knowledge as clashing with their religious belief; and in this respect, they afford an example which some Christian European Governments would do well to copy. The worship of Siva is not deemed by them incompatible with good penmanship, nor is Buddha supposed to look with particular disfavor on the multiplication table.

It may be admitted, however, that the high-wrought education given to some of the Natives, does occasionally lead them to renounce or disregard the religion of their ancestors; but this same education, though it may not effect a change of faith, will certainly generate tenets that even tend to lapsing into a denial of all religion whatsoever. The many signs of order and design which they are taught to observe in the world, will naturally lead their minds to the acknowledgment of a great first Cause; and it is incomparably better for a man to be a pure Deist than a Buddhist, or a free-thinker than a Mussulman.

It cannot then be said fairly that we fail to supply a religion, in the place of the gross superstition, which cannot coexist in the mind side by side with a knowledge of modern discoveries. A native who has been well educated on modern principles, cannot remain without a religion. He will either ennoble his own, or adopt another; and in either case he may succeed in so far as to be a great improvement on practical Hindooism. He may not be all that we would desire, because it may not be the religion of the Gospel. But truth is great and will prevail, and ignorance is the mother of error. Much learning may occasionally make a man mad, but the common run of it will make him humble and wise. Let our great Chemists be ignored as they are, in the buildings. *It fans bolaires les hommes à tout prix.*

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	,,	,, Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
	,,	,, Pts.	30
Cherry Brandy	,,		30
	,,	,, Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company Limited.

Completely Registered.

CAPITAL £120,000, in 24,000 *Shares of £5 or Co's. Rs. 50 each.*

DEPOSIT, £1, *or Co's. Rs. 10 per Share.*

The Remainder of the Capital will be called up as Required, with an interval of at least three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL JOHN WILDE, Esq., Director of the Bombay, Barods, and Central India Railway, Bromley, Kent.
EDMUND EDWARDS, Esq., Director of the Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Beaufort Buildings, London.
MAJOR-GENERAL D. DOWNING, Bengal Army, 36, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London.
F. EGERTON CUTLER, Esq., (Messrs. CUTLER & Co., London and Calcutta,) 44, Mark Lane, London.
J. HAMILTON BEATTIE, Esq., M.I.C.E., Kingston, Surbiton, Surrey.
ROBERT BROAD, Esq., Horsely Company, Tipton, Staffordshire.

(WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.)

Three Gentlemen will be selected from the Shareholders in Calcutta to form a Local Committee.

Consulting Engineer.

JOHN FOWLER, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., 2, Queen Square Place, Westminster.

Auditors.

Official Auditors.—MESSRS. TYLER & Co., 13, Gresham Street, London E.C.
Shareholders' Auditor.—G. A. HILLIER, Esq., 111, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London.

Bankers.

In India:—THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN India.
In London:—THE BANK OF LONDON, Threadneedle Street.

Solicitors.

In India:—MESSRS. LYONS & DODD, Calcutta.
In London:—MESSRS. HOWARD & DOLLMAN, 141, Fleachurch Street, E.C.

Secretary.

HERBERT HILL, Esq.,
OFFICES:—9, *Broad Street Buildings, London* E.C.

Agents in Bombay.

MESSRS. MACNEE & Co.

THIS Company has been projected to acquire and work important mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, on the South West frontier of Bengal and to purchase the existing buildings, machinery and plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting Copper ore.

These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of Mountainous country 60 miles long by 10 broad, and embrace all the old copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.

The principal site of the Mines is between Badea and Jamjori, about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.

The Land in Singhbhoom is held under perpetual Leases granted by the Rajah of that District to the Vendor, and by him transferred to the Company, or by an underlease from the Vendor himself, at the Company's option. The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery, &c., now on the Property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £1 per ton on the copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in Cash, £10,000 in fully paid up Shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the Company; the Directors having six months declare their option. Possession of the Property has already been given, and there is a gentleman on the spot at the present time superintending the preparation of ore, fuel, &c., for commencing operations.

The Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The general features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by extensive plains, lying about N. West and S. East. A number of old native workings exist at the out crops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old workings may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.

The Copper smelting works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibussa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 65 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Garuru forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soobunreeka, only about 8 miles distant. The Garuru river contains water, the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and Turbines.

Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, in Landoo and Jamjori, into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.

The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £38 to £40 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.

Applications for Shares must be accompanied by a Deposit of Co's Rs. 10 per Share.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had by applying in Bombay, to

Messrs. MACNEE & Co.,
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON, in first-rate order, with moveable Coach Box, Apron and German Glass Shutters for the Monsoon, together with Waterproof Cover, moveable back seat for a child, and a Pole and Shafts complete. Price Rs. 700. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vern

The Bombay Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay;—April 20, 1862.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO MARCH 26.

GALLE 20*th April*, 8 15 A. M.

Arrived, steamer *Simla* from Suez fifteenth and Aden eleventh April.

The following is, taken from the *Home News* of the twenty sixth March :—

President Lincoln has made a proposal to Congress for the gradual abolition of slavery by way of compensation.

The House of Representatives has passed a *resolution* in accordance with the proposal. The Confederates have obtained a naval victory off Norfolk at the North (mouth) of the Saint James' River.

The Federal army in Arkansas has defeated with great losses on both sides—the Confederate force under Vandorn Prince and McCulloch.

The Confederates have abandoned Manassas which the Federals have occupied.

General McLellan has fixed his head quarters at Fairfax Court House.

The Potomac is open.

The New Italian Cabinet has announced its policy.

Rome is to be the centre of the Government, and Venetia to be liberated.

Southern army of Italy are about to be fused into the regular army.

The French Ambassador at Rome after a private interview with the Pope left suddenly for Paris.

Several members of the Prussian Cabinet have resigned. Preparations aremaking for an immediate general election.

The Protectionist party in the French Chambers have raised a discussion on the commercial treaty with England; the effects of which they consider injurious to France.

A very important discussion has been raised in the House of Commons upon the useless expenditure incurred in Colonial fortifications.

The Pope is again seriously ill.

Garibaldi has been received with enthusiasm in Lombardy.

National Rifle Clubs are forming all over Italy.

A good understanding is said to exist between Garibaldi and Signor Rattazzi.

The insurrection in Greece although sensibly checked is yet effectually suppressed.

Campden-house, Kensington, has been destroyed by fire; also the Great India Rubber Works at Chiswick.

An influential deputation has had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject of establishing telegraphic communication with the United States.

The *Gazette* has published a long list of Indian Officers promoted on retirement.

Obituary in H. M. Indian Army.—Major R. B. Wilkins, retired list, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous.—General Sir William Sewell; Admiral Vincent.

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on 18 June, 2017